



1.	Mr. Matthew Dr. Didsbury	6.407
2.	Mr. Morley Parry	A.419
3.	Mr. Perry Library	A.405

Alfreton Urban District Council

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

1966

Alfreton Urban District Council

With the Compliments
of the
Public Health Inspector

Public Health Department
The Firs, High Street,
Alfreton, Derby.

Alfreton Urban District Council

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

1966

Public Health Committee:
COUNCILLOR M. HEWITT (Chairman)
Members: All the members of the Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
"THE FIRS", HIGH STREET, ALFRETON

Medical Officer of Health:
PHILIP WEYMAN, L.R.C.P. & S.E., L.R.F.P. & S., D.P.H.,
F.R.S.H.
(Telephone: Alfreton 2614)

Engineer and Surveyor:
FRANCIS P. WALTERS

Chief Public Health Inspector:
B. WELLS, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C.
(Cert. for Meat and Food Inspection)
(Smoke Inspector's Diploma)
(Telephone: Alfreton 2292)

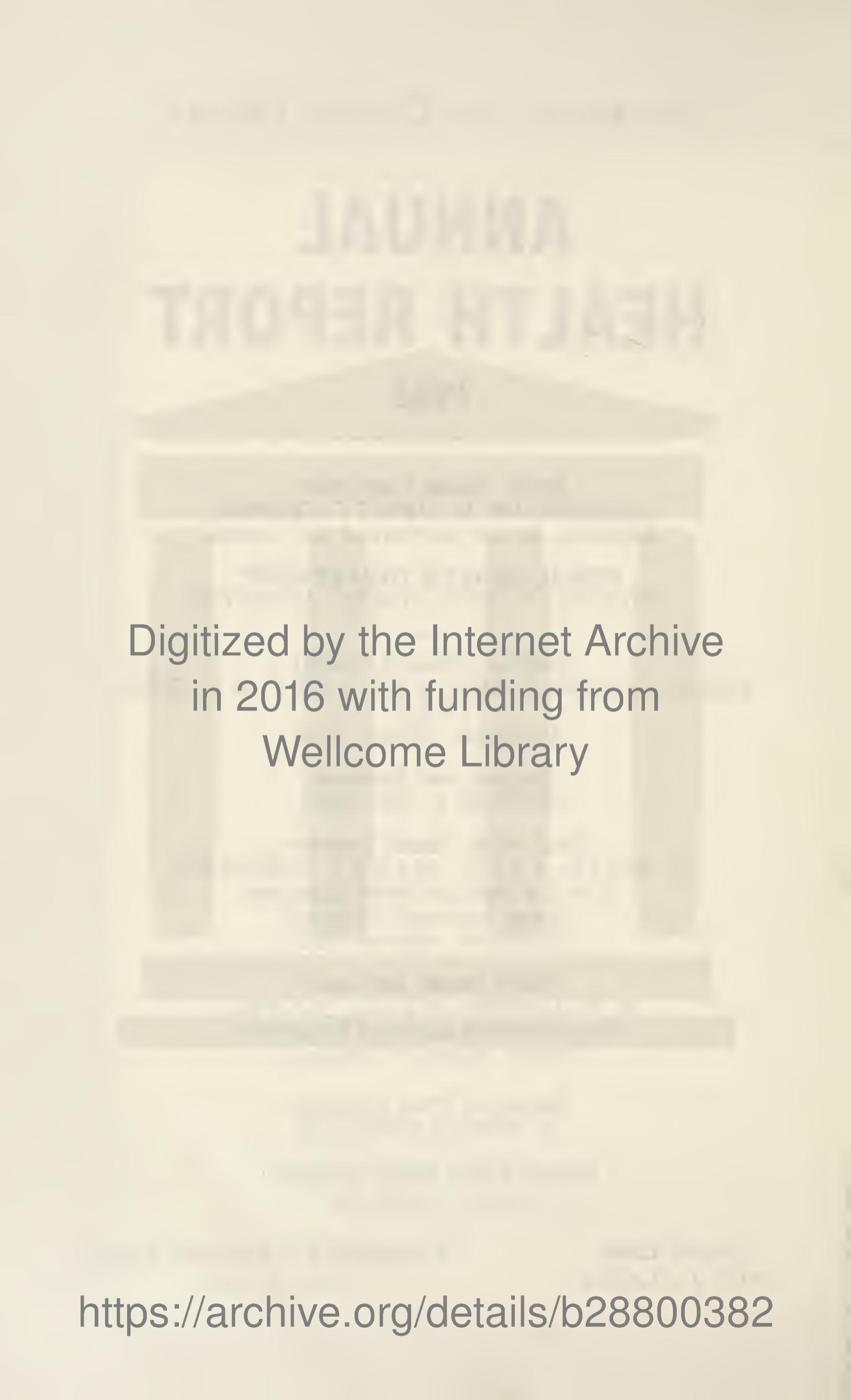
Public Health Inspector:
R. W. LANDER, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(Cert. for Meat and Food Inspection)
(Smoke Inspector's Diploma).

Authorised Meat Inspector:
D. WRIGGLESWORTH

Student Public Health Inspector:
MISS J. ROWLEY

General Clerk:
MISS J. CLARKE

Receptionist and Shorthand Typist:
MRS. L. DAY



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b28800382>

1966-67

Alfreton Urban District Council

Chairman: Councillor J. G. A. GREEN

Vice-Chairman: Councillor J. S. HEATHCOTE

ALFRETON WARD

Councillor K. W. BARNES

„ C. WRIGHT

„ R. BOWLZER

„ M. HEWITT

„ D. McNEILL

„ J. FULLWOOD

SOMERCOTES WARD

Councillor W. T. RIMMINGTON

„ H. H. DEAN

„ C. HIBBIT

RIDDINGS WARD

Councillor K. HUNT

„ J. W. ROBERTS

„ F. F. RUSSELL

SWANWICK WARD

Councillor T. G. ENGLAND

„ J. G. A. GREEN

„ H. WALKER

IRONVILLE WARD

Councillor J. S. HEATHCOTE

„ Rev. J. H. FRANCIS

ALFRETON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health

To the Chairman and Members of the
Alfreton Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1966.

Ten years ago, when your Medical Officer came to this District, the people of the area were predominantly employed in the coal mining industry. Prominent features each year were the "Pit Weeks" holidays, when the whole population seemed to be on holiday.

These annual occasions are no longer apparent. Coal mining is no longer the predominant industry. The vigour of the local council and its officers has led to considerable diversification of industry.

Generation after generation, sons followed father down the pits. It is remarkable to hear comments of the relief obtained when occupations were changed. No longer is it necessary to go down the pit and there is no shift work to disturb family life. Sometimes an open air job on the surface completes the new enjoyment.

It is a pleasure to read of the completion of inspections under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act by the Public Health Inspectors.

Another point for comment is the reduction of pail closets in the District from over 1,100 in 1957 to slightly over 100 at present.

Much work remains to be done in dealing with substandard houses and for this a vigorous house building programme is necessary.

During the year it has been a great pleasure to meet the people of the District on various matters. Co-operation of the Council's officers has been much appreciated.

I have to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for their interest and encouragement in dealing with matters affecting the health of the community.

I am,
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

P. WEYMAN,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS

The statistics which appear in this report have been compiled from information received from a number of sources throughout the year.

These are kept to a minimum in this report but some are necessary so that comparisons can be made with previous years.

The Registrar of Births and Deaths for Alfreton supplies a weekly return, giving details of births and deaths occurring in the area.

Notifications of infectious disease are sent in by Medical Practitioners and in cases of Tuberculosis sometimes by the Chest Physicians and Hospital Medical Officers.

The notification of suspected cases is most important, for instance, in poliomyelitis, food poisoning and dysentery. Telephone communications are much appreciated and can save a great deal of time.

Additional information about infectious disease and undiagnosed illnesses comes from hospitals, school teachers, parents, health visitors and casual conversations. At weekly and quarterly intervals details regarding infectious disease, births and deaths are received from the Registrar General. This enables a watch to be kept on any unusually prevalent disease in the County, or surrounding districts or towns.

Information received from Medical Officers of Health or Port Medical Officers about travellers leads to surveillance of persons arriving from Smallpox areas. Sometimes contacts of Paratyphoid cases require examination to ensure that they are free from disease.

Many points occur during the year and are dealt with in a routine manner.

Population

The population of the Urban District at 30th June, 1966, was estimated by the Registrar General as 22,740. This is a decrease of 80 from the estimate made at the same time in 1965. A reduction in the population has continued since 1957.

Births

314 live births were registered, giving a crude birth rate per thousand of the population of 13.8. This figure when adjusted for comparison purposes by the application of the comparability factor of 1.06 is 14.6. This can be compared with an England and Wales rate of 17.7. The rate remains below the national rate.

See Summary of Statistics.

Infant Mortality

2 infant deaths were recorded. This gives a mortality rate per 1,000 live births of 6.4 This is the lowest figure recorded since this office started in 1954.

See Table 4.

Perinatal Mortality

The number of still births and infant deaths occurring under the age of one week is 9, giving a rate per thousand live and still births of 27.9. The following table gives the figures for the last five years:—

Year	Number	Rate per thousand live and still births	Rate for England and Wales
1962	12	34.9	30.8
1963	8	22.3	29.3
1964	9	25.2	28.2
1965	9	25.3	26.9
1966	9	27.9	26.3

These figures represent those who die and are often those with abnormalities. However, there are those with abnormalities who survive due to advanced medical care and must be considered if the real picture of survival of normal children is required.

The thalidomide tragedy indicated the cause of some abnormalities. The great stream of chemical preparations poured down our throats in modern times might have a bearing on some abnormalities. Exposure of mother to some virus infections is known to cause some abnormalities.

Much more care, thought and education is required to be certain that as far as possible all abnormalities are avoided.

Still Births

The 8 still births registered give a rate per thousand births (live and still) of 24.8. This can be compared with a rate for England and Wales of 15.4.

Deaths

247 deaths were registered. This gives a crude death rate per thousand of the population of 10.9, which after adjustment by the application of the comparability factor of 1.12 is 12.2 and can be compared with a rate of 11.7 for England and Wales.

Deaths from Individual Diseases

The 247 deaths are set out in Table 5 according to cause and sex.

Disease of Heart and Circulatory System

137 deaths occurred in this group, 73 males and 64 females. 46 deaths were due to coronary disease, 33 to vascular lesions of the nervous system, 48 to other heart disease and 10 to other diseases of the circulatory system.

Cancer

43 deaths, 20 males and 23 females, make this the second largest group. The death rates per thousand of the population are set out in the Summary of Statistics with comparative figures for England and Wales.

There were 9 deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus, 8 of which were men.

Pneumonia and Bronchitis

There were 13 deaths from pneumonia and 11 from bronchitis.

Maternal Deaths

There were no maternal deaths registered in the district.

Tuberculosis

There were no deaths from tuberculosis during the year.

Accidents

9 persons, 4 men and 5 women, died as a result of accidents.

3 elderly women died as a result of falls. 2 middle-aged men died as a result of colliery accidents and a woman as a result of an overdose of drugs.

2 males and 1 female died after being involved in motor vehicle accidents.

Suicide

A middle-aged man committed suicide by coal gas poisoning.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

289 cases of infectious disease were notified. Measles was responsible for 82% of this number. The incidence of individual diseases was:—Measles 236, Whooping Cough 39, Scarlet Fever 7, Pneumonia 3, Tuberculosis 3, Acute Encephalitis 1.

Measles

236 cases were notified, the majority occurring in the 1-9 age group.

The majority of cases occurred during the months of June/July. See Table 7.

Whooping Cough

39 cases were notified. This is the highest number of cases notified since 1960. See Table 8.

Scarlet Fever

7 cases were notified; 5 of these in children of school age. See Table 7.

Dysentery

No cases of dysentery were notified.

It is known that there are outbreaks of diarrhoea. None were reported. An autumn outbreak of vomiting and diarrhoea was discussed.

Modern antibiotic therapy on a broad spectrum basis seems to solve most cases who appear at general practitioners surgeries.

Tuberculosis

3 new cases of tuberculosis were notified, 2 respiratory and 1 non-respiratory.

The low level of notifications continues.

One case occurred in an old people's home. Examination of staff and residents indicated no further cases.

Encephalitis

1 case was notified in a young woman. This is the first case to be notified in over 10 years.

CARE OF THE ELDERLY

Retirement

Reports and information were distributed on the need for thought and training for retirement. More attention is being paid to this and courses are run at intervals. Not many yet, but a start has been made.

Retirement is welcomed by many people—for the first three months! Much more work is needed to try and remove the boredom and “not wanted” feeling. The drift to living alone as families grow up and move away and relatives die is a common occurrence. Suitable accommodation is becoming more readily available and the designs of accommodation for older people are more often considered in detail.

Considerable experience is needed to help to make the last period of life a comfortable one.

Medical attention for various conditions and to relieve discomfort is essential. This is difficult in the face of resistance. “I've never had the doctor” is not unusual. However, this is no longer so difficult.

Nearby friends make arrangements amongst themselves for frequent short visits. The determined isolated old lady, known to be difficult in the past, presents problems to family and friends. All concerned can only tackle such problems when they are permitted to do so.

Sometimes simple presents like flowers are absent. Greetings cards help, but perhaps they are rather expensive and the money might be better spent in other ways.

Most of these old people will take an active interest in the things that happen locally but they need to be told and kept up-to-date. If they are not they relapse into dull despondency and a cabbage-like existence.

Reports concerning care of the elderly have been submitted to the Public Health Committee as follows:—

1957	1963
Aug. Care of the Elderly.	Feb. Cold Injury.
1959	Apr. Care of Old People.
Feb. Meeting, London: Care of the Elderly.	1964
May Meals for Old People.	Sept. Local Authority Powers to Help.
Aug. Laundry Facilities, Housing and Falls.	Oct. Bathing Facilities.
1960	Nov. Care of the Over 60's.
July Care of Old People—Housing.	Dec. Luncheon Clubs.
Aug. Elderly and Chronic Sick.	1965
1961	Feb. Hypothermia.
Jan. Bath Safety Rail, S.O.S. Cards.	June Loneliness.
May Meals on Wheels.	Dec. Accidental Hypothermia.
Nov. Housing Accommodation.	1966
1962	Jan. Accidental Hypothermia.
June Meals on Wheels.	Mar. Meals for Old or Disabled People.
Aug. Development of Services.	Aug. Retirement.
Oct. Designing for Old People.	Dec. Gadgets to Help.

Supporting Services:—

Meals on Wheels Service

Organised and run by the W.R.V.S. and supported financially by the Derbyshire County Council and the District Council the ladies continue to provide a useful meals service appreciated by all who receive it. 3,016 meals were provided during the year.

Luncheon Club

220 meals were provided from the N.C.B. canteen.

780 meals were provided from The Delves School canteen.

Chiropody Service

This is a very successful service and welcomed by the older people. The availability of transport if necessary is a great help.

Carried out at the Derbyshire County Council's Clinic in Grange Street, it is probably one of the most useful services provided for older people.

Incontinence

Incontinence pads are supplied by the Derbyshire County Home Nursing Service on order from the family doctor. A transfer of this provision to direct prescription by the family doctor and delivery by the local chemist might be an advance. This type of provision is useful for disabled at all ages. More enquiries might be made more often by health workers to see if these pads might be of assistance.

Flashing Lights

To enable older or disabled people living alone to call for assistance in an emergency. S.O.S. Cards were produced for a number of years to put in the window. These were used occasionally but their successors, the flashing lights, are far more effective. These are not used on any great scale in the District.

Persons in Need of Care and Attention

It was not necessary to use emergency powers of removal under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act 1948.

Hypothermia

Attention each year has been called to the dangers of cold damp conditions, particularly to the older person who may also be debilitated. Easy modern methods of heating are essential. Many homes have very poor bedroom conditions.

Danger may also occur to the young and adventurous. Walking and climbing by inexperienced and ill-equipped people in weather conditions in England can lead to exhaustion and disaster. Many youth organisations, climbing and rambling clubs, are aware of this problem. Equipment has vastly improved and it is a pleasure to see some of the newer and brighter clothing in use. Injured or exhausted persons are more easily found and helped.

Unfortunately youth tends to be slightly fashion crazy and the use of tight jeans are not suitable safe clothing in exposed conditions.

Accommodation

The County Council have one home in the District for older women. More accommodation for men is planned.

Ideally each older person should have individual (or double) personal private accommodation designed in such a way that they can be alone or mix with those who become their friends. For many reasons this should be ground floor accommodation. For instance not much stimulus arises when lying in a bed in an upstairs flat only able to see the clouds or the odd seagull.

More wheelchairs are supplied nowadays and more invalid cars are provided. Suitable accommodation in which to manipulate a wheelchair has been discussed on many occasions.

The book "Designing for the Disabled" (Selwyn Goldsmith) is one of the most complete and useful studies of the needs for the disabled. Its detail is recommended to all those concerned in designing accommodation for fit as well as disabled people.

SERVICES

Clinics

In the town is a Derbyshire County Council all-purpose clinic. The following sessions take place:—

Ante-natal Clinic, Grange Street, Alfreton.

Relaxation Class, Grange Street, Alfreton.

Eye Clinic, Grange Street, Alfreton.

Consultation Clinic (School Doctor), Grange Street, Alfreton.

Speech Therapy Clinic, Grange Street, Alfreton.

Polio Vaccination Clinic, Grange Street, Alfreton.

Chiropody Clinic, Grange Street, Alfreton.

Exfoliative Cytology, Grange Street, Alfreton.

Chest Clinic, (Ripley Hospital), now "general medicine."

Family Planning, Grange Street, Alfreton.—By appointment.

There are no plans for a health centre—none are included in the County Council schemes.

HOSPITALS

Ripley General Hospital — (21 beds)

A general practitioner hospital with consultant outpatient departments. This vigorous, helpful and convenient hospital continues to serve the area. It avoids long outpatient journeys to distant city hospitals and reduces pressure at these hospitals.

Other hospitals attended by patients from this area are those at Derby, Chesterfield, Mansfield and Nottingham.

Alfreton is in the centre or alternatively on the edge of the areas dealt with by these hospitals.

County Council Welfare Accommodation

The Glebe, Alfreton. — 17 persons — female.

Office Accommodation

The District Council has problems with office accommodation. Some extensions to Cornhill House have taken place.

The Medical Officer and Chief Public Health Inspector are housed 400 yards away at Firs House.

Also at "The Firs" is the District Welfare Officer of the County Council.

At the Abraham Lincoln Library are the Mental Health Officers of the County Council.

At Church Street is the Welfare Food Shop of the County Council.

Over the Westminster Bank are the offices of the Children's Department in the area.

The County Clinic is in Grange Street.

Spread around the town are other offices frequented by people in the area. (The Public Library, W.R.V.S. Clothing Centre, Ministry Offices, etc.).

Many of these officers co-operate closely in their work.

Perhaps one day a centre with all these facilities together will arise. Co-operation of all will be easier. Maintenance costs should be lower. (All have cleaning problems, telephones, heating problems. In small offices the effects of holidays and sickness make considerable difficulties). The people will know where to go.

PROTECTION AGAINST DISEASE

Prevention

Stress has been laid on family hygiene. Unfortunately most homes are not designed with this in mind. In all places of food preparation there has to be a wash-hand basin. This is not so in many homes. There are 402 Council houses with no wash-hand basin.

It was pleasing to hear that a family doctor had strongly condemned the placing of soiled nappies from a child with diarrhoea on the draining board in the kitchen. He had further asked the midwives to make a point of discussing this point when instructing mothers at ante-natal clinics.

Basic education on transfer of bacteria and prevention of spread of infection seems to continue at a very low level. Even if facts are known carelessness and "couldn't care less" play a part in spread of disease.

Immunisation

The absence of outbreaks of poliomyelitis and diphtheria point to a pleasing "herd" situation. However, the stimulus of outbreaks to ensure that people seek protection is absent and we rely on health education.

Brucellosis

No case of brucellosis has been reported in the district.

A great deal of publicity has been given to human and animal brucellosis. The general practitioners have had a circular from your Medical Officer of Health on this matter. Conversations indicated that consideration had been given to this disease on receipt of the circular and possible cases scrutinised.

Little raw milk is sold in the district. It is forgotten that many people have holidays in other parts of Britain where brucellosis may occur. The possibility of farm holidays and a newly awakened desire to drink raw milk is not without possibilities.

The very large number of vaccination certificates produced in recent years point to a large number of people travelling to other countries, especially in the Mediterranean where the disease might also be contracted.

Difficulty in diagnosis is possibly part of the problem.

Enough time has now elapsed since the surge of publicity to have turned up at least one recent case in the Medical Officer of Health's population of 100,000. But so far this has not happened.

Screening Procedure

The development of modern techniques — cervical cytology, urine testing for diabetes proceed in a haphazard manner. Until radical changes take place such as data processing linking, for instance, all medical records to a national health service number and a sorting system with reminders automatically put into the postal service it seems unlikely that the present hit or miss service will make any major contribution to prevention. One hears with pleasure progress in other parts of the country with data processing and use of computers.

ALFRETON AND RIPLEY HOME SAFETY COMMITTEE

This Committee, an independent voluntary Committee supported financially by the District Councils and the County Council, continues with its band of regular supporters.

It is an extremely useful platform for publicity on home safety matters.

One of the most intractable problems is to get people to personally apply safety suggestions. It is always applicable to someone else but never to "me." Even active members of the Committee will relate accidents which should never have happened.

The Secretary of the Alfreton and Ripley Home Safety Committee has listed some of the activities of the Committee during the year. This does not really illustrate the active and positive discussions which take place.

"Medicines with Care" posters were distributed to Chemists, Doctors' Surgeries, Clinics and other places in Alfreton and Ripley in support of an Exhibition in Nottingham.

An invitation was extended to all Head Teachers of Schools in the Alfreton and Ripley areas to become members of the Committee or to attend the meetings. One teacher attended a meeting.

A member of the Derbyshire Fire Service gave an interesting talk on the causes of fire, etc., and afterwards members were invited to ask questions. The Derbyshire Fire Service personnel are always very helpful and pleased to assist.

A poster competition entitled "Dangers on Holiday" was held in June, the winning entries were exhibited in Alfreton and Ripley Council Offices. 173 entries were received and there were 61 winners. Monetary prizes and certificates were awarded.

Three different sizes of paper bags with poisons slogans on them were distributed to Chemists and shops in the two areas. These were supplied by the Health Education Department of Derbyshire County Council.

Dr. Corrigan showed to the Committee a "Safe" Medicine Cabinet and explained exactly how it was designed to safeguard children. Leaflets were obtained.

Display of defective wiring by Lowes Electrical Ltd., of Ripley, the Committee sent a letter informing the firm that the display was very effective and certainly showed exactly how accidents did happen.

Home Safety Check Lists. Each member received a copy of this list regarding checking items in their homes. Members were asked to report any accidents that occurred resulting from faulty appliances in their homes.

Home Safety Handbook (new edition). Negotiations are still proceeding in this connection.

A poster competition entitled "Safety at Christmas" was held in December, 1966, the winning posters being exhibited at Ripley and Alfreton. 191 entries were received and there were 50 winners. Monetary prizes and certificates were awarded.

Derbyshire Home Safety Committee Conference—copies of a talk by a Consultant were distributed to all members."

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S OFFICE

This office serves a population of approximately 100,000 people. The number fluctuates slightly each year. Of the four areas only the Borough of Ilkeston had experience of a full-time Medical Officer before this office was set up in 1954. The services of the Medical Officer and his staff of a Confidential Clerk and a Clerk/Typist are shared by the Borough of Ilkeston and the Urban Districts of Alfreton, Heanor and Ripley. The Medical Officer also serves the County Council as an Assistant Medical Officer. This arrangement is extremely useful and allows free and easy liaison.

The office is run as a separate unit. This assists in accounting matters and is probably unique in its arrangement. During the last 10 years it has been the policy to make sure that people know that they have a Medical Officer of Health. Because of the situation of the office and for the convenience of all it is the practice to visit people in their own homes. Appointments at the office or in Public Health Departments are rare. As a result the personal approach is more friendly and helps co-operation. The early suspicions in some Council Offices of "What's he up to?" seem to have died and a friendly reception is now the rule.

The Confidential Clerk and Clerk/Typist are kept fully occupied in supporting the work of the Medical Officer. If they do not know the answer to queries they know how to find out. A great deal of the work is confidential in that it often deals with personal affairs and problems.

Comments on environmental situations are received from many sources. Most notable are the occasional calls from members of the Press who are now considered part of our environmental health team. In fact there are times when it feels as if the whole of the 100,000 people in the area are one vast Health Education team.

The easy and friendly relationship with the 50 general practitioners in the area and those who work in the area from surgeries outside the area contributes to rapid solutions to problems.

The six hospital units, three practitioner general hospitals, two maternity homes and a children's convalescent hospital are active and most useful units—co-operation is excellent.

For all this co-operation the Medical Officer is extremely pleased.

EMIGRANTS

It has been interesting to meet families in the town before they have emigrated during the last few years. It is interesting to note that Melbourne, Australia, is so popular.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

General Statistics

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,957
Population (estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,740
Population per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.6
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,652
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£623,795
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,480
Live Births registered	...	...	...	...	...	...	314
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.8
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.8
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 1.06)	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.6
Birth Rate, England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.7
Still Births registered	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (live and still)	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.8
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.4
Deaths registered	...	...	...	...	...	...	247
Crude death Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.9
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 1.12)	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.2
Death Rate, England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.7
Maternal Deaths (Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Maternal Mortality, England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.26

Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)	2
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	6.4
Infant Mortality, England and Wales	19.0
Infant Deaths (legitimate) under 1 year of age	1
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births legitimate	3.3
Infant Deaths (illegitimate) under 1 year of age	1
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births illegitimate	66.7
Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age)	1
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 live births ...	3.2
Neonatal Mortality, England and Wales	12.9
Infant Deaths (under 1 week of age)	1
Early neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births	3.2
Perinatal Deaths (still births and deaths under 1 week of age)	9
Perinatal Mortality per 1,000 live and still births	27.9

Death Rate per 1,000 population from:

Tuberculosis, Respiratory	—
Tuberculosis, Respiratory, England and Wales	0.043
Tuberculosis, other forms	—
Tuberculosis, other forms, England and Wales	0.005
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0.396
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus, England and Wales	0.562
Cancer, other forms	1.495
Cancer, other forms, England and Wales ...	1.687

Table 1. BIRTHS

Births	Legitimate			Illegitimate			Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.		
Live	157	142	299	6	9	15	
Still	5	2	7	1	—	1	

Table 2. STILL-BIRTHS. 1956-66

Year	Number	Rate per thousand Births (live and still)
1956	7	18.5
1957	11	26.5
1958	7	20.2
1959	9	24.9
1960	12	32.4
1961	9	26.9
1962	7	20.8
1963	6	16.8
1964	4	11.2
1965	5	14.1
1966	8	24.8

Table 3. INFANT AND PERINATAL MORTALITY

Infant Deaths	Legitimate			Illegitimate		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Under 1 year of age	1	—	1	1	—	1
Under 4 weeks of age	—	—	—	1	—	1
Under 1 week of age	—	—	—	1	—	1
Perinatal Deaths	5	2	7	2	—	2

Table 4
COMPARATIVE TABLES — 1956-1966

Year	Population (estimated)	Birth Rate (per 1,000 of population)	Death Rate (per 1,000 of population)	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)		
				M.	F.	Total
1956	23,480	15.8	10.3	24.8	—	—
1957	23,680	17.1	11.6	24.8	—	—
1958	23,190	14.7	10.3	17.7	—	—
1959	23,480	15.0	10.7	34.0	—	—
1960	23,460	15.3	10.3	19.5	—	—
1961	23,110	14.1	10.6	27.6	—	—
1962	23,050	14.6	11.6	32.6	—	—
1963	23,020	15.3	11.1	14.2	—	—
1964	22,830	15.5	11.1	28.3	—	—
1965	22,820	15.3	11.0	11.4	—	—
1966	22,740	13.8	10.9	6.4	—	—

Table 5
CAUSES OF DEATH

Rank	Cause of Death	M.	F.	Total	
				M.	F.
1	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	...	...	—	—
2	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	—	—
3	Syphilitic Disease	...	...	1	—
4	Diphtheria	...	...	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—
6	Meningococcal Infections	...	...	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	—	—
8	Measles	...	...	—	—
9	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	1	1	1
10	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	...	4	3	7
11	„ „ Lung, Bronchus	8	1	9	—
12	„ „ Breast	—	5	5	5
13	„ „ Uterus	—	3	3	3
14	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	8	11	19	—
15	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	1	—	1
16	Diabetes	...	1	—	1
17	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	19	14	33	—
18	Coronary Disease, Angina	...	33	13	46
19	Hypertensions with Heart Disease	...	—	2	2
20	Other Heart Disease	...	17	29	46
21	Other Circulatory Disease	...	4	6	10
22	Influenza	...	1	1	2
23	Pneumonia	...	6	7	13

24	Bronchitis	11	—	11
25	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...				4	1	5	
26	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...				3	2	5	
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...				—	2	2	
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
31	Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
32	Other defined and ill-defined Diseases					4	10	14	
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
34	All other Accidents	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
35	Suicide	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
36	Homicide and Operations of War	...				—	—	—	
All Causes		...	...	...	...	131	116	247

Table 6. TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS—1956-1966

Year	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Grand Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
1956	6	2	8	1	3	4	12
1957	15	3	18	—	1	1	19
1958	7	2	9	—	1	1	10
1959	13	2	15	—	1	1	16
1960	4	1	5	1	—	1	6
1961	4	3	7	—	—	—	7
1962	1	1	2	—	—	—	2
1963	3	1	4	3	1	4	8
1964	1	1	2	—	—	—	2
1965	3	1	4	—	—	—	4
1966	1	1	2	—	1	1	3

Table 7. DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1966.

	Enceph- alitis	AGE GROUPS					Whooping Cough
		Measles	Pneu- monia	Scarlet Fever	Tuber- culosis		
All ages	1	236	3	7	3	39	
Under 1 year	—	6	—	—	—	—	5
1 —	—	18	—	—	—	—	8
2 —	—	40	—	1	—	—	6
3 —	—	15	—	—	—	—	4
4 —	—	30	—	—	—	—	5
5 —	—	122	1	3	—	—	11
10 —	—	3	—	2	—	—	—
15 —	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
25 —	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
35 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 —	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
65 and over ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
1956—1966

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Measles	4	512	7	221	5	408	17	342	173	127	236
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...
Cough	123	—	99	2	45	2	—	5	11	1	39
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2	17	4	3	3	12	11	17	5	4	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	—	2	2	—	7	15	2	—	4	—	3
Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...

Factories Act, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.)

Premises	Number on register	Inspec- tions	Number of Written Occupiers Notices	Number of Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	91	20	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	6	789	5	—
<i>Total</i>	<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> 99	811	5	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted		
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> —	—	—	—

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134	
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served Prosecutions
Wearing apparel, making etc.	14	—	—	—	—
cleaning & washing	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains & nets	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>14</i>	—	—	—	—

Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

To the Chairman and Members of the Council

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Annual Report for the year 1966.

NUISANCES

Systematic inspection of the district is carried out for the detection of nuisances. 104 Preliminary Notices were served and 36 Statutory Notices. No legal proceedings were taken.

COMPLAINTS 1966

The following list has been extracted from the Complaints Book. Every complaint received is recorded and a visit and enquiry made into the circumstances.

Absence of Water Supply	...	...	...	5
Burst Pipes	...	...	...	3
Choked Drains	...	...	...	15
Dampness to houses	...	...	...	31
Defective brickwork	...	...	...	4
brickwork to fireback	...	...	...	12
ceiling plaster	...	...	...	7
chimney stack and pots	...	...	...	7
doors	...	...	...	7
door frames	...	...	...	4
drains	...	...	...	22
dustbins	...	...	...	33
eavesgutters	...	...	...	9
flashings to chimney stacks	...	...	...	4
floors	...	...	...	8
hot water system	...	...	...	5
iron covers to inspection chambers	...	...	...	1
outside decoration	...	...	...	2
pan closets	...	...	...	1
paving	...	...	...	3
pointing to brickwork	...	...	...	18
rainwater downspouts	...	...	...	5
ridge fillets	...	...	...	2
roofs	...	...	...	25
sinks	...	...	...	1
sink waste pipes	...	...	...	2
wall	...	...	...	3
wall plaster	...	...	...	17
wash hand basin	...	...	...	1
w.c. cisterns	...	...	...	4
w.c. pedestals	...	...	...	8

W.C. seats	...	...	...	2
windows	...	...	...	3
window cords	...	...	...	4
window frames	...	...	...	5
Articles lost in Salvage	...	...	...	6
Foreign substances in food	...	...	...	7
Leaking cesspools	...	...	...	2
Noise Nuisances	...	...	...	4
Obnoxious Smells	...	...	...	33
Offensive accumulation of refuse	...	...	...	9
Salvage not collected	...	...	...	5
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	7
Dustbins not emptied	...	...	...	39
Vermin: Ants	...	...	...	10
Beetles	...	...	...	3
Mice	...	...	...	15
Rats	...	...	...	48
Wasps	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	76
				551

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

House and Trade Refuse:

Portable ashbins in use and emptied by the Council	8805
Premises visited for collection of trade refuse under agreement	51
Premises visited for collection of salvage	190

Nightsoil:

Pail closets emptied by Council	139
Closet sumps emptied by Council	0
Cesspools emptied by Council	44
Water closets in area	7164

Conversions:

Pail closets converted to water carriage system during the year	22
-----------------------------------------------------------------	----

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 — SECTION 47

W.C. CONVERSION SCHEME

The provisions of the W.C. Conversion Scheme enabling a 50% grant to be paid to owners of properties requiring conversions was extended during the year to premises within the Alfreton Ward.

Consequently, apart from areas without a public sewer or where such a sewer if available is not satisfactory for the connection of water closets, the conversions are nearing the final stages.

During the year 22 conversions were carried out, making in all 633 conversions since the Council commenced on this improvement scheme in 1962.

NOISE NUISANCES

During the year the frequency of complaints of noise nuisances increased. In areas where houses and industrial premises are intermixed this problem cannot be easily solved, and although the Council have provided attractive industrial estates, many older factories and workplaces are badly situated.

In the case of a coke screening plant the continuity of noise throughout the working day was alleged to cause serious nuisance to a nearby occupier and meetings were held with representatives of the firm concerned in an effort to reach a suitable solution.

Use is made of a Sound Level Meter to record the intensity of any noise complaint received.

SWIMMING POOLS

During the year 42 samples were taken from the Alfreton Lido for bacteriological examination; of these 30 were classed as satisfactory and 12 unsatisfactory.

As in the previous year the necessity for collecting regular samples, particularly from the paddling pool, is apparent.

WATER SUPPLY

The hardness of the water being received from the South Derbyshire Water Board continued to be the subject of complaints and eventually together with representatives from a neighbouring authority a meeting with members of the Water Board was arranged.

The members of the Board stated their difficulties. The opinions of the council were put by their representatives and it was hoped that an endeavour would be made to effect some improvement in the position.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936 — SECTION 75 DUSTBINS

The system of replacing defective dustbins is as follows:— Defective bins are reported by refuse collectors. A letter is then sent to the owner requesting replacement of the defective bin. After a lapse of a reasonable time, a Statutory Notice is served on the owner, giving him 28 days in which to provide same.

299 new dustbins were provided at 101 private premises, 193 council houses and 5 other council premises. 71 Preliminary Notices and 1 Statutory Notice were served.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 — SECTIONS 235-248 COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There is only one common lodging house in the district. This is registered for 20 male inhabitants. It is frequently visited, the rooms are clean, well ventilated, and the walls and ceilings are painted to facilitate cleansing at prescribed intervals. Cooking facilities and washing accommodation are satisfactory, all beds are clean and comfortable.

Instruction is afforded to Student Public Health Inspectors and this is one of the Public Health Services we can show to colleagues who do not have a Common Lodging House in their district.

HOUSING

The attention of the Council was again drawn to our outstanding slum clearance programme and it was resolved during the following year to commence building Council houses for persons from unfit properties.

Consequently the opportunity was taken to make inspections of some houses and these were represented to the Council as unfit and Demolition Orders made.

HOUSING ACT, 1957

During the year the following work has been carried out:—

Houses Erected:

(a) by local authority	...	...	...	...	...	10
(b) by other bodies and persons	...	...	...	...	...	12

Houses under erection:

(a) by local authority	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b) by other bodies and persons	...	...	...	...	...	22

Inspection of Dwelling Houses:

Number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Act)	...	303
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----

Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	18
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of action (formal or informal) by the local authority	29
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	18
---------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	9
------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Number of persons displaced	0
-----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted	0
--------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Number of dwelling houses where undertakings have been accepted that have become empty	0
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Number of persons displaced	0
-----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings were determined	0
----------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Number of premises in respect of which closing orders were made	0
-----------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Number of applications for improvement grants approved by the Council (houses involved)	...	56
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	----

The following table summarises the four quarterly returns made to the Ministry during 1966.

**Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses Elsewhere,
Return for the year 1966**

A—Houses Demolished

		Houses Demolished	Displaced during year— Persons	Families
In clearance areas	...	0	0	0
Not in clearance areas:				
(4) as a result of formal or informal procedure under Sect. 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	...	9	0	0

HOUSING ACT, 1964

E—Unfit Houses made Fit

		By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by local authority	20

**F—Houses in which defects were remedied (other than unfit
houses made fit) after formal notice under Public Health
Acts** 9

Houses demolished during the year:—

In clearance Areas:
Nil.

Individual Demolition Orders:—

Alfreton 2 and 2a Bonsall Lane.
Riddings 56 and 57 Greenhill Lane.
Swanwick 78, 79 and 80 Pentrich Road.
19 and 21 The Delves.

Overcrowding

Enquiries were made into several cases of overcrowding and the facts were reported to the Housing Department and the Public Health Committee. It is most difficult to deal with these cases as houses for the relief of overcrowding are not available to the department.

Improvement of Houses

Messrs. James Oakes & Co. (Riddings) Ltd.
8 Pye Bridge.

Installation of electric power
points

9 Pye Bridge.	"
66 Lower Somercotes.	"
6 Market Place, Somercotes.	"
17 Shaw Street, Riddings.	"
2 Colledge Street, Riddings.	"
48 Church Street, Riddings.	"
10 Hollyhurst Terrace, Riddings.	Bath
11 Hollyhurst Terrace, Riddings.	"

RENT ACT, 1957 Certificates of Disrepair

During the year no applications for Certificates of Disrepair or cancellations of same were received.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Part 1. General provisions and sale of food and drugs. Sections 1 - 7

Sampling of Food and Drugs is undertaken by the County Analyst as the Food and Drugs Authority. Mr. J. Markland has kindly supplied me with information of such work carried out by his department as follows:—

“77 samples, including 12 Milks, were taken in the area of the Alfreton U.D.C. during the year 1966.

“The milk samples were all classed as satisfactory.

“Two samples of pork sausages were reported against. One sample contained Sulphur Dioxide Preservative. This was not declared at the time of sale, as required by the Preservative in Food Regulations. The retailer was cautioned. The other sample was deficient in meat, but no further action was taken as the shop changed ownership and pork sausages were no longer being sold.

“Following consumer complaints, several samples were submitted for examination by your Authority.

“A bottle of Milk contained insect pupae and the Dairy Company was prosecuted.

“White specks in Canned Kipper Fillets were harmless particles of crystallised fat which would disappear on warming.

“A piece of wire was found in a loaf of Bread and Frozen Peas contained a slug. In each instance the supplier was cautioned.”

VOLUNTARY SURRENDER OF UNSOUND FOOD

Sections 8 - 12

All condemned food excepting meat is taken to the Council's Depot at Leabrooks where it is satisfactorily disposed of.

Total weight of food condemned during 1966:—

9 cwts. 1 qr. 15 lbs. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

FOOD HYGIENE

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966, were received towards the end of the year, the provisions of which came into effect on the 1st January, 1967.

The need for stronger legislation over these types of food traders has been advocated for many years by Public Health Officers and it is hoped that the new legislation will result in a higher standard of hygiene for this particular branch of the food trade.

Food Shops.—86 Preliminary Notices involving non-compliance with various regulations were served on owners and occupiers of food shops in the area.

The following is a list extracted from the notices:—

Regulation 5—Unsanitary Premises	...	...	1
Regulation 6—Maintenance of Machinery and Equipment	...	...	5
Regulation 8—Protection of food from risk of contamination	...	...	5
Regulation 9—Smoking whilst handling food	...	4	
Regulation 14—Condition of sanitary conveniences		37	
Regulation 16—Facilities for washing hands	...	20	
Regulation 17—Facilities for first-aid	...	21	
Regulation 18—Facilities for outdoor clothing	...	3	
Regulation 19—Facilities for washing equipment		10	
Regulation 20—Lighting of food rooms	...	1	
Regulation 21—Ventilation of food rooms	...	1	
Regulation 23—Cleanliness and repair of food rooms		152	
Regulation 24—Accumulation of refuse	...	5	
Regulation 25—Temperature at which certain foods are to be kept	...	1	
Regulation 26—General requirements as to stalls and vehicles	...	1	

257

Early action was taken in each instance to secure compliance with the provisions of the Regulations.

Alfreton Market. — Regular inspections are made by your Inspectors of the food stalls on the open market in Institute Lane. In the main the stallholders are co-operative and only sweets, confectionery, fish, fruit and vegetables are sold.

The Council do not permit butchers to have stalls on this open market.

The Council have provided toilet facilities on Alfreton Market.

LICENSED PREMISES

There are 41 licensed premises in the urban area, situated as follows:—Alfreton 17, Somercotes 9, Leabrooks 2, Pye Bridge 1, Ironville 1, Golden Valley 1, Swanwick 4 and Riddings 6.

Plans are regularly deposited with the Local Authority for the improvement of toilet facilities on licensed premises. In many cases, work of improvement has been carried out. In others, work was in progress at the end of the year.

Routine inspections are made to ensure compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

ICE CREAM (Heat Treatment, etc.) REGULATIONS, 1959

All premises in which ice cream is manufactured, stored and sold have been subjected to regular inspection. All premises registered must be suitably lighted and ventilated, and have satisfactory washing facilities, hot and cold water, clean towels and soap available.

During the year four food traders applied for registration of their premises for the sale of ice cream as follows:—

Messrs. Finlay & Co. Ltd., 53 High Street, Alfreton.

Mrs. R. E. W. Whittle, 22 Birchwood Lane, Somercotes.

Mr. F. Askew, 58 Birchwood Lane, Somercotes.

Mr. G. E. Thorley, Windmill Ballroom, Nottingham Road, Somercotes.

During the year 7 samples of ice cream were taken and submitted for examination. The results were as follows:—

Grade 1 6 samples

Grade 2 1 sample

MEAT INSPECTION

This was the first full year of operation of the new premises built by the Fatstock Marketing Corporation at Swanwick.

Whilst the annual throughput has naturally increased I am pleased to report that the fullest co-operation has been received from the Fatstock Marketing Corporation to carry out slaughtering within reasonable hours, thereby avoiding your Inspectors working overtime at nights and weekends.

The practice of good hygiene in slaughterhouses is of considerable importance in the production of "clean" meat, and the notice of operatives is immediately drawn to any matters requiring attention, for although premises are satisfactory it is the individual slaughterman whose hygienic methods will ensure the highest standards.

The following animals have been inspected during the period 1st January to the 31st December, 1966, and represents 100% inspection.

Beasts	.....	16,634
Calves	.....	685
Pigs	.....	16,800
Sheep	.....	11,100
		<hr/>
		45,219
		<hr/>

Animals Killed and Inspected

	Beasts	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total
Alfreton					
1	...	—	—	—	—
2	...	76	—	603	—
Somercotes					
3	...	—	—	96	129
Leabrooks					
4	...	886	2	588	2767
Riddings					
5	...	—	—	—	—
Swanwick					
6	...	66	—	70	278
7	...	15606	683	9743	13626
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	16634	685	11100	16800	45219

During this period the total weight of meat and offal condemned amounted to 56 tons 3 cwts. 3 qrs. 7 lbs.

The following carcases were condemned:—

Calves:

- 5 Immaturity
- 1 Umbilical pyæmia
- 2 Joint ill
- 3 Oedema
- 2 Pyæmia
- 1 Pneumonia and badly bled
- 1 Inefficient bleeding
- 1 Hæmorrhagic enteritis

Beasts:

- 2 Anæmia
- 1 Fevered and badly bled
- 1 Actinomycosis
- 1 Lymphatic Leukæmia
- 5 Emaciation
- 1 Gangrenous pneumonia and septic pericarditis
- 3 Septicæmia
- 2 Oedema
- 2 Septic pericarditis
- 1 Generalised muscular abnormalities
- 1 Gangrenous mastitis and toxæmia
- 1 Multiple tumours, abscesses, peritonitis, metritis and abnormal odour
- 1 Septic pneumonia and anæmia
- 1 Johnes disease
- 1 Severe bruising
- 1 Acetonæmia
- 1 Uræmia

Pigs:

- 4 Multiple abscesses
- 1 Lymphatic Leukæmia
- 1 Anæmia
- 1 Swine erysipelas
- 1 Pathological emaciation
- 1 Fevered and severe bruising
- 1 Tuberculosis

Sheep:

- 2 Anæmia
- 4 Oedema
- 18 Emaciation
- 2 Immaturity
- 2 Decomposition
- 1 Severe bruising
- 1 Gangrene

Total weight condemned — 13,071 lbs.

Weight of offal condemned amounted to:—

Beef	— Part carcasses	...	...	...	...	2,706	lbs.
Beef	— Offal	...	...	...	...	103,686	lbs.
Pork	— Part carcasses	...	...	...	...	876	lbs.
Pork	— Offal	...	...	...	...	2,216	lbs.
Mutton	— Part carcasses	...	...	...	...	617	lbs.
Mutton	— Offal	...	...	...	...	2,695	lbs.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows			Sheep and Lambs		Pigs
	Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs	Pigs	
Number killed	2079	14555	685	16800	11100	
Number inspected	2079	14555	685	16800	11100	
All diseases except T.B.—						
Whole carcasses condemned	2	20	17	34	9	
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	63	8235	14	1242	436	
Percentage of the number inspected with disease other than tuberculosis	3.1%	56.7%	4.5%	7.5%	4.0%	
Tuberculosis only—						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	5	—	—	71	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	0.0%	0.03%	0.0%	0.0%	0.64%	

Cysticercus Bovis

9 cases were detected in 1966 and the cold storage facilities used were at Chesterfield, Sheffield and Derby. It is our custom to inspect the certificate issued by the Manager of the receiving Cold Storage Depot and record the date and the number of the same.

Slaughtermen

37 licences have been issued to slughtermen in this district. All trainees are tested in their skill in the use of a mechanically-operated instrument before a licence is issued to them.

THE SHOPS' ACT

The following details have been extracted from the register of shops:—

	Canteens and Cafes	Food Shops	Other Premises	Total
Alfreton	25	69	132	226
Somercotes	11	60	45	117
Leabrooks	2	11	12	25
Riddings	4	29	20	53
Swanwick	7	19	11	37
Pye Bridge	1	4	1	6
Ironville and Codnor Park	3	9	5	17
Golden Valley	—	3	—	3
	53	204	227	484

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The Surveyor co-operates with the department by submitting to me all plans in respect of factories for my perusal and observations, prior to planning permission being granted. The system works satisfactorily.

Deletions from and additions to the list of Factories and Work-places noted by H.M. Inspector of Factories reported to me on Form 143, Section 8(3) are duly recorded and the Register kept up to date at all times. 97 premises are listed in the Register.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

All registered premises within the district have now been inspected and where work has been found necessary revisits made to secure compliance with the provisions of the Act.

The following are the details submitted to the Ministry for the Annual Return:—

Table A
REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises (1)	Number of registered premises during the year (2)	Total number of registered premises at end of year (3)	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year (4)
Offices	5	30	29
Retail Shops	13	172	113
Wholesale shops, warehouses	—	4	—
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ...	5	15	10
Fuel storage depots ...	—	1	—

Table B
ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of Workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	156
Retail Shops	536
Wholesale departments, warehouses ...	77
Catering establishments open to the Public ...	86
Canteens	—
Fuel storage depots	2
Total	857

Total Males 267

Total Females 590

Table D
EXEMPTIONS
Nil

Table E
PROSECUTIONS
Nil

Table F
INSPECTORS

Number of inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Smoke Control Areas

As one of the local authorities in black areas which have not submitted any proposals for smoke control the Committee were asked by a circular letter from the Ministry to consider the preparation of a programme to implement the provisions of the Clean Air Act.

However, due principally to the expenditure incurred providing new sewage disposal works throughout the area the sum allowed for a smoke control area was cut from the estimates.

However, consideration was given later to the question of making smoke control orders on areas of land which were scheduled for housing development and it is hoped that if this is proceeded with it will provide a starting point in our efforts to control atmospheric pollution.

Prior Approval for Boiler Plant

Two applications for prior approval of boiler plant have been received and recommendations made.

East Midland Division of National Society for Clean Air.

N.E. Derbyshire Consultative Committee for Clean Air.

The Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Councillor M. Hewitt, and I, attended the meetings of the Society and the local Consultative Committee during the year. We found these meetings most interesting and instructive.

Smoke Measuring Instruments

Daily records have been kept and submitted to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The instruments, one situated in the centre of Somercotes and the other situated at the office in the central area of the town, are both set up with equipment to make records of sulphur dioxide concentrations by the volumetric method. (See Statistic Details).

DAILY SMOKE FILTER

The following information is obtained by the use of two daily smoke filter apparatus at—

1. Public Health Inspector's Office, "The Firs", High Street, Alfreton.
2. Council Buildings, Somercotes Market Place, Somercotes.

Month 1966	Rainfall in inches	Concentrations of Smoke and SO ₂ in Microgrammes per cu. m. of Air											
		ALFRETON			SOMERCOTES								
		SMOKE Highest Value	SMOKE Average Value	SO ₂ Highest Value	SO ₂ Average Value	SMOKE Highest Value	SMOKE Average Value	SO ₂ Highest Value	SO ₂ Average Value	SMOKE Highest Value	SMOKE Average Value	SO ₂ Highest Value	SO ₂ Average Value
January	2.49	404	864	56	255	609	100	311	775	92	101	374	34
February	5.06	210	1232	44	142	565	41	145	650	37	47	138	27
March	1.70	95	284	23	71	152	36	104	304	40	50	149	22
April	4.74	119	244	72	73	151	50	106	218	41	44	135	27
May	3.07	81	208	31	72	240	52	76	162	39	78	198	48
June	2.13	67	156	28	54	106	24	50	107	20	99	183	55
July	1.29	49	122	20	65	141	35	44	122	26	101	190	70
August	2.97	68	191	18	64	143	38	56	126	30	76	149	43
September	1.83	127	513	20	67	146	34	89	221	18	97	238	46
October	4.42	213	813	91	47	95	28	164	505	84	91	248	36
November	1.72	209	764	35	51	185	19	186	564	36	89	317	33
December	2.64	155	951	20	74	284	26	163	853	48	85	368	42

The amount of deposited matter is indicated at the one station within the District.

		BURTONS, HIGH STREET, ALFRETON			
		DEPOSITED MATTER			
1966	No. of days	Rainfall (in 'inches)	Total Water Insoluble Matter (Tons per sq. ml.)	Total Water Soluble Matter (Tons per sq. ml.)	Total Solids (Tons per sq. ml.)
January	32	2.05	7.34	4.94	12.28
February	28	4.83	10.43	6.06	16.49
March	31	1.42	19.62	6.52	26.14
April	28	4.49	12.12	6.58	18.70
May	34	2.03	16.30	6.35	22.65
June	29	2.44	13.50	5.56	19.06
July	31	2.08	8.62	6.06	14.68
August	31	3.32	15.37	5.96	21.33
September	29	1.95	5.53	3.92	9.45
October	32	4.58	9.28	9.32	18.60
November	30	1.66	4.21	8.43	12.64
December	29	1.94	5.04	5.63	10.67
Wind Direction					
January	—	South	East	West	North-West
February	—	—	12 days	5 days	3 days
March	—	3 days	5 "	5 "	—
April	—	—	—	18 "	1 day
May	—	1 day	8 "	9 "	—
June	—	3 days	—	8 "	—
July	—	7 "	—	6 "	—
August	—	5 "	—	6 "	5 days
September	—	10 "	—	1 day	8 days
October	—	3 "	—	—	1 day
November	1 day	3 "	4 days	—	—
December	2 days	1 day	4 "	4 days	3 days
South-West					
January	—	—	—	—	4 days
February	—	—	—	1 day	9 "
March	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—	7 days
May	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—
August	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—
October	—	—	—	—	—
November	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

One application for registration under the Act was received from the Parkside Riding School.

The premises were inspected by a Veterinary Officer and the licence issued.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Applications were received for the renewal of licences to keep Pet Shops by Mr. C. Bagguley, 4 High Street, Swanwick; Mr. K. King, 71 Mansfield Road, Alfreton; and Mr. G. Marvin, 13 High Lane, Ridgeway, Sheffield (pet stall on Alfreton Market). All three applications were approved subject to no nuisance being caused and the payment of the requisite fee.

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1954

HAIRDRESSERS — SECTION 146

Hairdressing establishments in the area are registered and inspected prior to approval. The table shows the number of premises and changes during the year.

Number of registered premises, December, 1965 ...	38
Number of premises closed during 1966	1
Number of premises registered during 1966	3
	—
Number of registered premises, December, 1966 ...	40
	—

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACTS, 1928 AND 1936

CELLULOSE SOLUTION REGULATIONS, 1934

PETROLEUM SPIRIT (CONVEYANCE BY ROAD) REGULATIONS, 1959

HOME OFFICE CIRCULARS 5/1, Etc.

Number of licences issued to store petroleum during 1966	40
Number of licences issued to store petrol in can stores during 1966	7
Number of licences issued to store carbide during 1966 ...	1
Total storage capacity of petroleum spirit in tanks and can stores	105,700 gallons.
Total storage capacity of carbide of calcium	112 lbs.
Fees collected in respect of petroleum licences ...	£39 0s. 0d.
Fees collected in respect of can store licences ...	£1 15s. 0d.
Fees collected in respect of carbide licences ...	5s. 0d.

All licensed premises have been inspected during the year. Eight tanks which had been installed for a period of over 20 years were pressure tested and found to be satisfactory. Nine new tanks were installed during the year.

All underground tanks are subject to an air pressure test of 10 lbs. per sq. inch for a minimum period of 10 hours before approval. The petrol tank to be totally embedded in massed fine concrete not less than 9 inches thick, or alternatively, a brick chamber in 9 inches of brickwork, cement rendered on the inside with 1 inch of cement and a minimum of 9 inches of dry washed sand surrounding the tank. The tank to rest on a cradle at the base of the tank.

I wish to record my appreciation of the co-operation of the Chief Fire Officer, H. Terry, Esq., M.B.E., M.I.R.T.E., and his officers during the year, especially for their assistance into the investigation of the build-up of inflammable vapours in sewers and cellars of properties in the Riddings area. A considerable number of visits were made to various possible sources, but these proved inconclusive.

RODENT CONTROL

The department is responsible for a continuous effort to control rodent infestations in the district.

73 such complaints were received and satisfactorily dealt with. Daily inspections are made by the Rodent Operator of the tips and their surroundings and evidence of an infestation, however small, is quickly noticed, and the necessary action taken. Legal proceedings were not required and it is pleasing to record that all owners and occupiers of property are usually most anxious to co-operate in the eradication of rats, mice and other vermin.

I would like to record my appreciation of the co-operation of the Infestation Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Nottingham, and also to the Pest Control Department for their valuable assistance in dealing with complaints received re rabbits and other pests under their control.

There are no serious infestations in farms.

Sewer treatments were carried out twice during the year and frequent inspections and treatment as required carried out at sewage disposal works, refuse tips and depots.

Complaints from householders regarding wasps nests, silver fish, ants, cockroaches, etc., are also dealt with by the department.

The following work under this heading has been carried out:—

		First Treatment	Second Treatment
Alfreton	...	76	30
Somercotes	...	40	10
Leabrooks	...	7	7
Pye Bridge	...	4	4
Swanwick	...	20	10
Riddings	...	21	10
Codnor Park	...	10	15
Golden Valley	...	5	3
		183	89
	Total		272
	39		

Sewage Works

All sewage works have been visited during the year and the following have received treatment:—

Alfreton	.....	2
Highfields	.....	1
Swanwick	.....	1
Pye Bridge	.....	1

After treatment no further activity was noticeable.

39 visits have been made to sewage works and Council premises and 14 treatments given; 84 visits were made to Council houses, etc., and 32 treatments given; 505 visits were made to private houses, 181 treatments given; 94 visits were made to business premises and 35 treatments given; smallholdings etc. 126 visits were made and 52 treatments given.

Total number of visits made during the year:—

Sewer inspection chambers	...	...	...	...	272
Council houses, etc.	...	...	...	...	84
Private houses	...	...	...	...	505
Business premises	...	...	...	...	94
Other visits including farms and smallholdings					126
Sewage works, etc.	...	...	...	...	39
					1,120

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Public Cleansing Service

The financial details relating to this service relate to the year ending 31st March, 1967. The figures have been checked against the books kept by the Council's Financial officer. Every possible economy has been effected consistent with the maintenance of an efficient service.

Staff

The staff of the public cleansing department is as follows:—

Refuse Collection

3 Motor drivers
9 Loaders
5 Wheelers out
4 Bin Lads

Refuse Disposal

1 Driver—Muledozer
2 Men, tip face

Nightsoil collection and disposal

1 Driver
1 Loader

Depot

1 Foreman
1 Man

Salvage

2 Men baling paper and textiles
1 Man baled destructor scrap and metals

Also the wages of three men divided between 31 men as a bonus.

Collection

We have maintained the weekly collection of domestic and trade refuse from all premises within the district. The object of the department is to provide the ratepayers with the best possible service at all times of the year.

We endeavour to remove all articles the householders wish to dispose of and make separate collections where it is necessary to clear a house of its effects.

Protective Clothing

As in the previous year all workmen have been provided with two suits of overalls and one pair of protective gloves. Reinforced gloves are provided for handling baled destructor scrap, etc. Each workman is also provided with a donkey jacket, and the men working on the face of the tip issued with protective legginettes.

Depot

Messroom, locker room, showers and clothes drying room are provided for the workmen. Our object is to make available facilities comparable with the industries outside local government.

Garages

We have one large garage (containing an inspection pit) for two S. and D. Fore and Aft Refuse Collectors. On each side we have a smaller building. One is used for garaging the Muledozer, the other as a workshop for the stripping, sorting and grading of non-ferrous metals prior to sale. There is also a Paper Baling Shed with extensions providing accommodation for three S. and D. Refuse Collectors.

Nightsoil Collection

A regular service was maintained at premises in the area. Closet pails were emptied at least once per week; in cases of overcrowded premises, pails are emptied twice weekly. Cesspools have been emptied free of charge twice per year, and where necessary, additional clearances have been charged for. The revenue from these sources can be ascertained by reference to the costing report on services.

Leabrooks Controlled Tip

The refuse tip at Leabrooks consists of three areas of land. The first of $4\frac{3}{4}$ acres containing the depot and buildings completed in 1947. The second area of $6\frac{3}{4}$ acres acquired by lease in 1947 and levelled off in 1965. The third site of 3 acres has recently been purchased and will in the near future have to be used for tipping on.

MOTORS ACCOUNT

Service	S. & D. 1			S. & D. 2			S. & D. 3			S. & D. 4			S. & D. 5			Surveyor's Vehicles		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Drivers' Wages	739	5	10	739	12	4	757	17	0	505	16	10	52	2	6	741	6	9
On Costs	147	19	7	148	0	10	151	13	10	101	5	0	10	8	8	148	7	9
Petrol and Diesel	143	1	2	117	6	0	211	17	3	78	13	5	13	16	3	25	5	9
Oils	13	2	6	13	2	6	13	2	6	13	2	6	2	10	0	4	16	3
Licences	171	0	0	162	0	0	162	0	0	29	14	5	207	0	0	72	0	0
Repairs	41	3	4	126	7	7	203	0	9	1	15	0	35	6	1			
Miscellaneous (including Insurance, Depreciation, etc.)	459	1	5	442	5	1	580	7	7	297	14	11	49	1	1	187	19	6
Surveyor's Department																31	13	5
	1714	13	10	1748	14	4	2079	18	11	1026	7	1	336	13	6	1215	2	1

Allocation of Expenditure on Motors	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
House Refuse Collection	1659	11	1	1701	6	3	1860	9	4	19	15	0	320	6	10			
House Refuse Disposal																1215	2	1
Trade Refuse Collection	31	14	11	36	10	8	45	18	9				16	6	8			
Salvage	23	7	10	10	17	5	173	10	10	1006	12	1						
Nightsoil Collection																		
Control of Pests																		
Depot																		
Surveyor's Dept.																		
	1714	13	10	1748	14	4	2079	18	11	1026	7	1	336	13	6	1215	2	1

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION

		Tons	£	s.	d.
S. & D. (1) removed	...	2,659	1,659	11	1
S. & D. (2) ,	...	3,969	1,701	6	3
S. & D. (3) ,	...	3,682	1,860	9	4
S. & D. (5) ,	...	245	320	6	10
Based on Test Weighing	...	<hr/> 10,555	<hr/> £5,541	13	6

The wages of the loaders (excluding on costs), £10,844 5s. 7d., together with £5,541 13s. 6d. cost of motors, gives a figure of 31s. 1d. per ton compared with 30s. 11d. in 1965/66.

Wages including on costs were, loaders £13,014 18s. 1d., together with £5,541 13s. 6d. cost of motors, giving a figure of 35s. 2d. per ton compared with 34s. 9d. per ton in 1965/66.

TRADE REFUSE

The income from 51 business premises for the collection of trade refuse not having any salvage value, and including various firms who deposit refuse on the tip at a charge of 2s. 6d. per ton or 5s. per load depending upon the material, was £341 12s. 10d.

TRADE REFUSE COLLECTION

Expenditure		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Loaders' wages	...	67	7	1			
Hire of lorries	...	130	11	0			
					<hr/> 197	18	1
Income							
Trade refuse	...				341	12	10
1965—£22 17s. 8d. Cr.					<hr/> £143	14	9 Cr.

363 tons of trade refuse were collected, and 900 tons of trade refuse were deposited at Leabrooks tip, making a total of 1,263 tons.

SALVAGE ACCOUNT

Expenditure		£	s.	d.
Lorry Hire	...	207	16	1
Wages	...	3,230	4	9
Baling wire	...	79	5	0
Repairs to presses	...	27	4	6
Sundries	...	12	1	5
		<hr/> £3,556	11	9

1955 — £3,627 19s. 2d.

Income		Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Mixed waste paper	...	144	14	0	0	1,266	2	5
Fibreboard	...	83	3	1	0	852	8	6
Newspaper	...	51	19	2	0	467	15	6
Baled Destructor Scrap		74	13	3	0	373	7	1
Light Iron	...	31	18	3	0	55	12	9
Medium Cast Iron	...	12	11	2	0	116	6	5
Mixed Wrought Iron and Steel	...	4	14	2	0	35	8	9
Heavy Cast Iron	...	1	3	3	0	11	17	6
Non-Ferrous Metals	...	3	0	2	2	604	0	9
Rags and Textiles	...	4	7	3	12	83	6	9
		412	7	1	14	£3,866	6	5

REFUSE DISPOSAL ACCOUNT

Expenditure		£	s.	d.
Wages on tip	...	2,417	16	6
Lorry hire	...	19	15	0
Muledozer	...	1,215	2	1
Sundries	...	67	3	7
		£3,719	17	2

1965 — £3,983 16s. 7d.

11,818 tons of refuse were disposed of at 6s. 4d. per ton as compared with 6s. 11d. per ton in 1965.

NIGHTSOIL COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL ACCOUNT

Expenditure		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Loaders' wages	...	490	9	3			
Lorry hire	...	1006	12	1			
Sundries	...	47	11	4			
					1544	12	8

Income

Emptying cesspools	...	...	125	13	2
1965 — £1760 3s. 3d.			£1418	19	6

1,046 tons of nightsoil were collected at a cost of 27s. 2d. per ton, compared with 23s. 10d. per ton in 1965.

COMBINED COSTING

Collection of Wet and Dry Refuse:—

	Tons	£	s.	d.
House refuse	10555	16385	19	1
Nightsoil	1046	1418	19	6
Trade refuse	363	143	14	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11964	£17661	3	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

This gives a figure of 29s. 6d. per ton as compared with 28s. 2d. per ton in 1965.

SICKNESS RETURN FOR THE YEAR 1966/67

	Sick Pay	Unpaid Sickness	Other time lost	Total
1. Number of men involved ...	23	3	16	42
				(Actual 26)
2. Hours lost ...	2763½	1185½	528	4477
3. Percentage of (2) to (5) ...	4.4	1.9	0.8	7.1
4. Total number of men employed	...	...	...	31
5. Possible working hours ...	...	...	...	62319
6. Percentage of registered disabled persons to total staff:				
(a) commencement of period	...	...	...	3.23
(b) end of period	...	...	...	3.23
7. Number in (1) absent through illness	...	...	...	20
accident, ...	...	...	...	6

EFFICIENCY STATISTICS

Collection of house and trade refuse (including salvage collected separately). (As supplied to the Ministry for inclusion in the Annual Costing Return).

Number of premises from which refuse is collected, as per Rating and Valuation Roll	...	...	8381
Number of dustbins emptied weekly per annum	...	...	8805
Estimated tonnage	...	...	11330
*Number of collectors	...	...	15
Weight of refuse collected per man hour per day (365 days per annum)	...	...	4.75 cwts.
*Number of bins emptied per man hour	...	...	14.2
*Number of premises cleared per man hour	...	...	13.6
Total refuse collected (in tons)	...	...	11330
Weight (in cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days per annum)	...	...	27.0 cwts.

*Excluding driver who does not load.

CONTROL OF PESTS

Expenditure		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages	...	278	1	3			
Materials	...	88	8	1			
					366	9	4
Income							
Business premises	...	28	3	5			
					£338	5	11
1965 — £394 4s. 4d.							

There are no changes to report in the staffing of the department and my thanks are due to my assistant, Mr. R. W. Lander, Mr. D. Wrigglesworth (Authorised Meat Inspector), Miss J. Rowley (Student Public Health Inspector), and Mrs. L. Day and Miss J. Clarke for their work in the office.

I would also thank my Depot Staff who under Mr. T. A. Smith have competently carried out the refuse collection and disposal throughout the district for the year.

B. WELLS,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

Surveyor's Report for 1966

To: The Chairman and Members of the
Alfreton Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting a brief report which contains only matters which directly or indirectly affect the health of the population.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

New Sewage Scheme — Stage III, Alfreton.

Stage III of the comprehensive scheme for the Urban District comprised:—New works, new main sewers (both foul and surface water) and pumping stations.

New Works

The new works to be sited north-west of Alfreton Colliery have been designed to cater for a dry weather flow of 1.275 million g.p.d. and when the new Dye Works and Milk Marketing Board factory are in full production domestic sewage will be just over one-third of this total. The arrangement of the works will be as follows:—

- (a) Primary treatment plant including detritor comminutors, and three primary settlement tanks 45ft. diameter and 8ft. deep.
- (b) No. 2 large rectangular filter beds size 288ft. x 125 ft.
- (c) No. 6 final settlement tanks 45ft. diameter and 8ft. deep.
- (d) No. 4 storm tanks 65ft. x 33ft. x 6t.
- (e) Sludge treatment plant—consisting of pressing plant, lime and copperas treatment, conditioning tanks and storage tanks.
- (f) Site pumping station with three 1,000 g.p.m. pumps and small sludge and retreatment pumps.
- (g) Administration block comprising office, mess room, toilets and garage.

New Sewers

(a) A large new gravity main sewer is planned from Cotes Park Industrial Estate through to the new sewage works. This will pick up the existing sewers in the Mansfield Road area and provide for the proposed new housing estate at Outseats Farm. The Cotes Park to Mansfield Road length of this sewer is already constructed.

(b) A new combined gravity main sewer will be constructed from the Pease Close Estate westwards to the Damsteads area of trunk road A.61 where a pump station is to be built. It will replace an existing main sewer which is overloaded and badly affected by subsidence.

(c) A new gravity main sewer is to be provided to cater for housing developments in the Sleetmoor Lane area. It will run from Sleetmoor Lane to the proposed new pumping station at Damsteads.

(d) A diversion of the foul and surface sewers serving the industrial estate west of A.613 has been necessitated by the construction of the new by-pass. These will run from Dalkeith Factory to Providence Place.

(e) A short length of surface water sewer is to be laid from Cotes Park Industrial Estate in a south-easterly direction.

(f) A pumping main is to be laid from the pumping station at Damsteads to the top of Chesterfield Road and a new main gravity sewer from this point to the new works.

Pump Stations

(a) A large pump station is to be provided at the Damsteads to cope with the large flow from the south of the town.

(b) A very small pump station is to be provided at Tavistock Square to deal with the low areas at the extreme north end of the town.

Delays

Delays at the design stage have been occasioned by the decision to persuade new "wet" industries to come to Cotes Park Industrial site, the construction of the new southern by-pass at the same time as the sewage scheme and the opencasting of land adjacent to the new works and sewers.

It is anticipated that the whole of the works will be completed by the end of 1969.

ALFRETON LIDO

Attendances

Total attendance at the Lido in the summer of 1966 was 125,136, which owing to the very poor summer was several thousands less than the previous year.

This total was made up of 90,712 swimmers (including 10,213 schoolchildren in organised parties for instruction) and 34,424 spectators.

Filtration and Chlorination, Etc.

Due to the excellence of the filtration and chlorination plant installed the quality of the water in the diving pool and swimming bath has been good all season.

The paddling pool is on a separate small filtration plant and is still giving occasional difficulties. The long pipe lines involved are a partial cause of the trouble.

Cafe

Generally speaking service in the cafe during the summer of 1966 has been reasonable. Hot meals were provided despite inadequate cooking facilities and shortage of staff. One of the difficulties of running a cafe at an outdoor lide is the fluctuation in attendances, chiefly due to weather changes. One minute there was no-one present and the next minute there were queues.

Alterations to the service are being tried out in 1967, namely by not providing cooked meals, by cutting down the hours of opening of the cafe and by the provision of an automatic hot drinks machine.

Lido Lawns

Although the lawns bordering the Lido were re-seeded immediately the Lido was closed, the grass did not grow quickly enough during the Autumn and Winter months to form hard wearing turf. The answer to this problem would seem to be terracing of the portion of the lawn nearest to the pool on the north side.

HIGHWAYS

Waiting Restrictions — High Street, Alfreton.

Waiting on High Street and certain side streets in the town had been controlled by an alternate day and side system since 1960. In order to make these restrictions comply with the Traffic Signs Regulations and General Directions, 1964, a scheme was prepared and brought into force during 1966 for a combination of complete restriction and limited waiting on one side only. Adequate free car parking had previously been provided.

Traffic Nuisance — B.6016

The construction of the M.1 motorway from Nottingham to Pinxton necessitated the haulage of very large quantities of stone from the Wirksworth-Matlock area through the Urban District. B.6016 was the route chosen and residents of Swanwick, Leabrooks and Somercotes were subjected to an almost intolerable noise and dust nuisance plus the increased traffic hazard. Efforts were made by this Local Authority to deal with justified complaints.

Private Streets

A scheme for the making up of part of Meadow Lane and Tavistock Square, Alfreton, was prepared, the sole frontager being the N.C.B. The work was completed by the end of the year.

Street Lighting

Despite the clamp-down on expenditure on street lighting, special permission was obtained from the Ministry to continue the conversion of gas lamps in the Swanwick area and to provide lamps on the new estates. Approximately ninety per cent. of electric side street lighting has now been provided.

HOUSING

Progress

The number of council houses commenced during the year continued to be few in number. They comprised the 18 prefab. replacements at Swanwick.

There have been a further 16 houses for sale completed on Beech Avenue, Alfreton.

A total of 31 houses and bungalows have been completed by private enterprise.

Replacement of Prefabs., Swanwick

In December, 1964, enquiries were made concerning the replacement of the aluminium prefabs at Swanwick. The fundamental difficulty was that the site could not, at this stage of the housing programme, be completely cleared and re-developed because alternative accommodation was not available for the 20 tenants concerned. Quotations were received from two firms who made bungalows to fit the existing bases and Kenkast were cheapest. After prolonged negotiations with the Ministry over standards and prices, approval was obtained in September, 1966.

Subsequent to this, tenders had to be invited for the demolition of the aluminium prefabs in accordance with a programme and specification drawn up in my Department to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Public Building and Works. A programme of construction was prepared involving the removal and re-housing of existing tenants, and the disconnection and reconnection of services. The tenants were fully informed and understood the difficulty of the scheme, both they and the public utilities proved to be most co-operative and the rehousing proceeded exactly according to programme.

HOUSING PROGRAMME SUMMARY AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1966

(a) Pre-war Houses	456
Providence Place, Alfreton (existing houses purchased in 1957)	10
Catherine Street, Alfreton (existing houses purchased in 1957)	7
Alfred Street, Riddings (existing houses purchased in 1957)	6
Birchwood Lane, Somercotes (existing houses purchased in 1960)	2
Coupland Place, Somercotes (existing house purchased in 1962)	1
Mount Pleasant, Riddings (existing house purchased in 1964)	1
Nottingham Road, Alfreton (existing house purchased in 1965)	1

Queen Street, Somercotes (existing house purchased in 1966)	1
Hall Street, Alfreton (existing house purchased in 1966)	1
(b) Post-war Houses:—	

Pease Close Housing Site, Alfreton.

Two-bedroom bungalows	14
One-bedroom bungalows	8
Three-bedroom houses	88
Two-bedroom houses	112
Gregory Flats	40
Two-bedroom houses	6

Firs Estate, Alfreton.

Firs Estate, three-bedroom	124
Firs Estate Extension, two-bedroom	130
Firs Estate Extension, three bedroom	22
Firs Estate Extension, bungalows	4
Firs Estate Extension, two bedrooms	12

Limes Avenue, Alfreton.

Three-bedroom houses	32
Two-bedroom houses	98
Bungalows	8

Colin Street, Alfreton.

Bungalows	14
Two-bedroom houses	10

Rodgers Lane, Alfreton.

Three-bedroom houses	3
--------------------------------------	---

Swanwick—South Street and Western Avenue

Houses—Three-bedroom	42
Kenkast Bungalows	18

Birchwood Lane, Somercotes.

Houses—Three-bedroom	4
--------------------------------------	---

Ironville.

Houses—Three-bedroom	4
--------------------------------------	---

Cottage Farm Estate, Somercotes.

Three-bedroom houses	132
Two-bedroom houses	104
Two-bedroom bungalows	8
One-bedroom bungalows	10

Houses For Sale

Housing Maintenance

At the beginning of this year the serious problems of the repairs to the exterior fabric of the pre-war houses had only been scratched. Many of these houses required the pebble-dashing renewing and the brickwork needed pointing very badly. In addition there were thousands of metal windows to be replaced together with other external repairs needed in front of the contract painters.

Plans were prepared and the co-operation of the workmen invoked in order to surmount these problems.

I am pleased to report a successful year in this respect. If this progress can be maintained for a further twelve months the end of these defects will be in sight. It should be noted that this extra work has of necessity reduced the manpower available for ordinary reported repairs.

Pinxton Canal

A scheme for the filling of the Pinxton Canal from Golden Valley to the Pinxton boundary was put forward by the British Waterways Board. Suggestions for amendments to the proposals for drainage of existing and future surface water were made. Concern was expressed by the Council on the inadequacy generally of drainage arrangements and meetings with British Waterways officials arranged. So far the infilling is proceeding satisfactorily but the work is being very closely supervised.

Public Conveniences

New modern public conveniences have been erected on Greenhill Lane, Riddings, adjacent to the works of Messrs. Evans Concrete Ltd. A public bus shelter and a bus lay-by have also been incorporated. Similar modern conveniences have already been erected at Alfreton, Somercotes and Swanwick, and it is this Council's intention to build a further one at Ironville.

Council Office Extensions

In order to provide more adequate accommodation for the staff, additional offices have been provided in the form of Terrapin construction. At the same time the Council very wisely took the existing solid fuel boiler out from the offices and installed a new one with underfeed stoker in an existing outbuilding. This has entirely cut out the danger of coke fumes in the offices.

Vehicle Repair Workshop

A decision to run a vehicle repair workshop by direct labour was taken early in the year. The building for this purpose had already been provided at Cotes Park Depot. As a direct result of this all maintenance to vehicles is being carried out methodically and completely and small repairs are being dealt with at an early stage.

I wish to thank the Chairman of the Alfreton Urban District Council, the chairmen of all committees and members of the Council for their support and help, and to my staff for their help and co-operation.

F. P. WALTERS,

Engineer and Surveyor,
Alfreton Urban District Council.

Printed by G. C. Brittain & Sons
Limited
Caxton Buildings
Church Street
Ripley
Derby